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10/719,061	11/24/2003	Hisao Koga	L8612.03108	9118
24257 7590 08/23/2007 STEVENS DAVIS MILLER & MOSHER, LLP 1615 L STREET, NW SUITE 850 WASHINGTON, DC 20036			EXAMINER	
			FOTAKIS, ARISTOCRATIS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :03/16/2007, 03/06/2007, 08/04/2006, 05/18/2006, 05/02/2005, 07/0 8/2004, 06/15/2004.

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

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Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kjeldsen et al (US PG-Pub 20030231714) in view of Jain et al (US PG-Pub 20020181388).

Kjeldsen teaches of a multicarrier receiver for performing data reception by way of digital multicarrier demodulation using a real coefficient wavelet filter bank, said multicarrier receiver (Figs 1 and 7) comprises: a first multiplier and a second multiplier for downconverting a received bandpass signal to a baseband signal (Fig.1, WPM Receiver, Paragraph 0068); a local oscillator for providing said first multiplier with a signal of a predetermined frequency (shown in Fig.1, Paragraph 0068); a $\pi/2$ phase shifter for delaying the phase of said local oscillator by $\pi/2$ to generate a carrier orthogonal to said second multiplier (shown in Fig.1, Paragraph 0068); a first LPF and a second LPF for removing an unwanted signal outside the band of a baseband signal output from each of said first and said second multipliers (anti-aliasing filter, Fig.6, Paragraph 0069, An anti-aliasing filter is known to be a low-pass filter that's used to prevent higher frequencies, in either the signal or noise, from introducing distortion into the digitised signal); a first wavelet transformer for performing wavelet transform on an in-phase signal and an orthogonal signal output from each of said first LPF and said second LPF (#132, DWPT, Figs.1 and 7, Paragraph 0075); a parallel-to-serial converter for converting a parallel signal output from said equalizer to a serial signal (Multiplexer MUX, #136, Fig.1, Paragraph 0014 and 0077); and a determination unit for determining serial data output from said parallel-to-serial converter (Complex Symbol Detection, Paragraph 0077, Fig.1). However, Kjeldsen does not specifically teach of an equalizer

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for equalizing each parallel signal of an in-phase signal and an orthogonal signal output from said first wavelet transformer as a complex signal of each subcarrier.

Jain teaches of an orthogonal wavelet division multiplexing (OWDM) communication system including a synthesis section, a channel interface and an analysis section. The synthesis section includes a filter pair bank with multiple inputs and an output that provides an OWDM signal. Each input receives a corresponding symbol of a supersymbol, where the symbols are from a selected modulation scheme. The synthesis section generates the OWDM signal as a combination of weighted OWDM pulses, where each weighted OWDM pulse represents of a symbol of the supersymbol. An OWDM Spread Spectrum (OWSS) communication system that uses broad-time and broadband pulses generated from a family of OWDM pulses together with a set of orthogonal PN code vectors. The OWSS pulses are mutually orthogonal and allow multi-user operation. Each user is assigned an OWSS pulse corresponding to a particular PN code. OWSS enables high rate operation for wireless channels with the use of an equalizer with FE and DFE sections (Abstract, Figs.1 and 3, see also Paragraphs 0045 – 0046).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have equalized each parallel I and Q signal from the wavelet transformer to enable a high rate operation for the wireless channels.

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Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 1 – 4 and 7 – 12 are allowed.

Claim 6 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aristocratis Fotakis whose telephone number is (571) 270-1206. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh M. Fan can be reached on (571) 272-3042. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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CHIEH M. FAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER